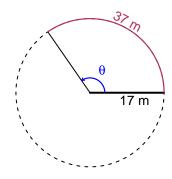
Trig Final (Solution v10)

• You should have a calculator (like Desmos) and a unit-circle reference sheet.

Question 1

In the figure below, we see a circle and a central angle that subtends an arc. The arc length is 37 meters. The radius is 17 meters. What is the angle measure in radians?

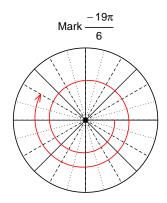


$$\theta = \frac{L}{r}$$
 $r = \frac{L}{\theta}$ $L = r\theta$

 $\theta = 2.176$ radians.

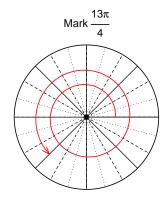
Question 2

Consider angles $\frac{-19\pi}{6}$ and $\frac{13\pi}{4}$. For each angle, use a spiral with an arrow head to **mark** the angle on a circle below in standard position. Then, find **exact** expressions for $\cos\left(\frac{-19\pi}{6}\right)$ and $\sin\left(\frac{13\pi}{4}\right)$ by using a unit circle (provided separately).



Find $cos(-19\pi/6)$

$$\cos(-19\pi/6) = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



Find $sin(13\pi/4)$

$$\sin(13\pi/4) = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Question 3

If $\sin(\theta) = \frac{-60}{61}$, and θ is in quadrant IV, determine an exact value for $\tan(\theta)$.

Ignore any negatives and the quadrant, and draw a right triangle (based on SOHCAHTOA) in standard (quadrant I) orientation.



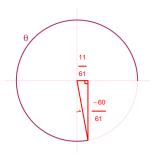
Solve the Pythagorean Equation

$$A^{2} + 60^{2} = 61^{2}$$

$$A = \sqrt{61^{2} - 60^{2}}$$

$$A = 11$$

Rescale the triangle so the hypotenuse is 1. Reflect the triangle into Quadrant IV in a unit circle.



$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\frac{-60}{61}}{\frac{11}{61}} = \frac{-60}{11}$$

Question 4

A mass-spring system oscillates vertically with an amplitude of 7.4 meters, a frequency of 4.49 Hz, and a midline at y = -5.75 meters. At t = 0, the mass is at the maximum height. Write an equation to model the height (y in meters) as a function of time (t in seconds).

Any of these equations would get full credit.

$$y = 7.4\cos(2\pi 4.49t) - 5.75$$

or

$$y = 7.4\cos(8.98\pi t) - 5.75$$

or

$$y = 7.4\cos(28.21t) - 5.75$$